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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/631,070	07/31/2003	Yen-Fu Chen	AUS920030524US1	3480

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EXAMINER	
NEWAY, SAMUEL G	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2626	

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10/17/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/631,070	CHEN ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Samuel G. Neway	2626	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *16 July 2007*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-50* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-50* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This is responsive to the Amendment filed on 16 July 2007.

2. Claims 1 – 50 are still pending

Response to Amendment

3. The Objections to claims 7 and 14 are withdrawn

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 15 – 19, and 40 – 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chinese-English Dictionary (http://web.archive.org/web/20001204034200/http://www.mandarintools.com/) in view of Chinese-English Lookup (http://web.archive.org/web/20010309104519/http://home.iprimus.com.au/richwarm/cel/cel.htm) referred as Lookup hereinafter.

Claim 15:

Chinese-English Dictionary discloses a method comprising:

using a computer having a display ("Look It Up", Figure on page 1) and connected to the internet ("download the dictionary at the CEDICT website", page 1),

accepting a user input of a Pin Yin word ("searching by Pin Yin", page 1)

determining if the user input is an entire desired word, a beginning of the entire word, or whether the user input appears anywhere in the desired word ("find entries that start with the characters, end with the characters, or have the characters anywhere ...", page 1);

searching a dictionary for an entry containing the Pin Yin word ("this Chinese/English dictionary ...", page 1)

using Unicode to translate a Pin Yin word into a Traditional Chinese character, a Simplified Chinese character, and an English word ("searches can be conducted by Chinese (using either the GB, Big5, or Unicode encodings), ... results will show the Chinese word, the Pin Yin representation of the word, and the English definition", page 1).

However, Chinese-English Dictionary does not explicitly teach simultaneously displaying the translations responsive to a user activation of a single control.

Lookup discloses a similar Chinese-English dictionary where a user is able to select and copy a word from a Web browsers or a word processor in order to get a desired translation and displaying the translated characters in the graphical user interface in response to an activation of a single control (Figure on top of page 1. Note the simultaneous display of the Chinese, Pin Yin, and English equivalents).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to simultaneously display the translated characters in Chinese-English Dictionary's graphical user interface in response to an activation of a single control in

order to "help Chinese language learners to read Chinese electronic texts ..." (Lookup, page 1, paragraph 2).

Claim 16:

Chinese-English Dictionary and Lookup disclose the method of claim 15, Chinese-English Dictionary further discloses wherein the entry exactly matches the Pin Yin word ("the Pin Yin at the beginning, end, anywhere, or as the whole entry", page 1).

Claim 17:

Chinese-English Dictionary and Lookup disclose the method of claim 15, Chinese-English Dictionary further discloses wherein the entry begins with the Pin Yin word ("the Pin Yin at the beginning, end, anywhere, or as the whole entry", page 1).

Claim 18:

Chinese-English Dictionary and Lookup disclose the method of claim 15, Chinese-English Dictionary further discloses the entry contains the Pin Yin word anywhere in the entry ("the Pin Yin at the beginning, end, anywhere, or as the whole entry", page 1).

Claim 19:

Chinese-English Dictionary and Lookup disclose the method of claim 15, Chinese-English Dictionary further discloses wherein the Pin Yin word is an unaccented Pin Yin word to a hybrid Pin Yin word ("you can include or exclude tone numbers, ... you would type "dian shi ji" or "dian4 shi4 ji1"...", page 1).

Claims 40 – 44:

Claims 40 – 44 are similar in scope and content to claims 15 – 19; therefore they are rejected with the same rationale.

6. Claims 1 – 6, 8 – 13, 21 – 24, 26 – 31, 33 – 38, and 46 – 49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chinese-English Dictionary (http://web.archive.org/web/20001204034200/http://www.mandarintools.com/) in view of Lookup and in further view of Foolsworkshop (http://web.archive.org/web/20021206035901/http://www.foolsworkshop.com/ptou/).

Claim 1:

Chinese-English Dictionary discloses a method comprising:

using a computer having a display ("Look It Up", Figure on page 1) and connected to the internet ("download the dictionary at the CEDICT website", page 1),

accepting a user input of a Simplified Chinese word ("searching by Chinese", page 1)

determining if the user input is an entire desired word, a beginning of the entire word, or whether the user input appears anywhere in the desired word ("find entries that start with the characters, end with the characters, or have the characters anywhere ...", page 1);

searching a dictionary for an entry containing the Simplified Chinese word ("this Chinese/English dictionary ...", page 1)

using Unicode to translate the Simplified Chinese word into a Traditional Chinese character, a Pin Yin word, and an English word ("searches can be conducted by Chinese (using either the GB, Big5, or Unicode encodings), ... results will show the

Chinese word, the Pin Yin representation of the word, and the English definition", page 1).

However, Chinese-English Dictionary does not explicitly teach simultaneously displaying characters responsive to a user activation of a single control.

Lookup discloses a similar Chinese-English dictionary where a user is able to select and copy a word from a Web browsers or a word processor in order to get a desired translation and displaying the translated characters in the graphical user interface in response to an activation of a single control (Figure on top of page 1. Note the simultaneous display of the Chinese, Pin Yin, and English equivalents).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to simultaneously display the translated characters in Chinese-English Dictionary's graphical user interface in response to an activation of a single control in order to "help Chinese language learners to read Chinese electronic texts ..." (Lookup, page 1, paragraph 2).

Chinese-English Dictionary and Lookup do not explicitly teach accented Pin Yin translations.

Foolsworkshop discloses a method of translating Pin Yin into accented Pin Yin ("converts text written in pinyin, with syllable-final tone numbers, into unicode" Note that unicode in this situation represents accented Pin Yin).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to display Pin Yin as accented Pin Yin because "many students

and instructors of the Chinese language have a need to display pinyin with tone marks in their documents" so they are easier to read (Foolsworkshop, first line).

Claim 2:

Chinese-English Dictionary, Lookup and Foolsworkshop disclose the method of claim 1, Chinese-English Dictionary further discloses wherein the entry exactly matches the Simplified Chinese word ("return Chinese entries that exactly match the word ...", page 1).

Claim 3:

Chinese-English Dictionary, Lookup and Foolsworkshop disclose the method of claim 1, Chinese-English Dictionary further discloses wherein the entry begins with the Simplified Chinese word ("find entries that start with the characters ...", page 1).

Claim 4:

Chinese-English Dictionary, Lookup and Foolsworkshop disclose the method of claim 1, Chinese-English Dictionary further discloses wherein the entry contains the Simplified Chinese word anywhere in the entry ("have the characters anywhere ...", page 1).

Claim 5:

Chinese-English Dictionary, Lookup and Foolsworkshop disclose the method of claim 1, Chinese-English Dictionary further discloses: accepting the Simplified Chinese character as user input, wherein the Simplified Chinese character is encoded in GB2312 or Unicode ("return the results in GB ... or Unicode", page 1).

Claim 6:

Chinese-English Dictionary, Lookup and Foolsworkshop disclose the method of claim 1, Chinese-English Dictionary further discloses: translating the Simplified Chinese character from GB2312 to Unicode ("return the results in GB ... or Unicode", page 1).

Claims 8 – 13, 21 – 24, 26 – 31, 33 – 38, and 46 – 49:

Claims 8 – 13, 21 – 24, 26 – 31, 33 – 38, and 46 – 49 are similar in scope and content to claims 1 – 6; therefore claims 8 – 13, 21 – 24, 26 – 31, 33 – 38, and 46 – 49 are rejected with the same rationale.

7. Claims 20 and 45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chinese-English Dictionary (http://web.archive.org/web/20001204034200/http://www.mandarintools.com/) in view of Lookup and in further view of Hill et al. (USPN 6,023,714)

Claims 20 and 45:

Chinese-English Dictionary and Lookup disclose the method of claim 15, further

but Chinese-English Dictionary does not explicitly disclose the font size as being user configurable.

Hill discloses a method for displaying (similar to Chinese-English displaying) where a browser's font size is user defined.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to make the font size of Chinese-English Dictionary user configured in order "For example, a sight impaired user may define a large browser font size so that a computer-displayed document is easier to read" (Hill, col. 9, lines 33-35)

8. Claims 7, 14, 25, 32, 39, and 50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chinese-English Dictionary (http://web.archive.org/web/20001204034200/http://www.mandarintools.com/) in view Lookup, in further view of Foolsworkshop (http://web.archive.org/web/20021206035901/http://www.foolsworkshop.com/ptou/) and in further view of Hill et al. (USPN 6,023,714)

Claims 7, 14, 25, 32, 39, and 50:

Chinese-English Dictionary, Lookup, and Foolsworkshop disclose the method of claim 1,

but Chinese-English Dictionary does not explicitly disclose the font size as being user configurable.

Hill discloses a method for displaying (similar to Chinese-English displaying) where a browser's font size is user defined.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to make the font size of Chinese-English Dictionary user configured in order "for example, a sight impaired user may define a large browser font size so that a computer-displayed document is easier to read" (Hill, col. 9, lines 33-35).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Samuel G. Neway whose telephone number is 571-270-

1058. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 8:30AM - 5:30PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David R Hudspeth can be reached on 571-272-7843. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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